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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL MEETING ON THE CREATION OF AN EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

Progress report on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, including detailed information on current programme budget and extrabudgetary activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report deals with United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice carried out in accordance with the relevant legislative mandates and the obligations of the Secretariat under the biennial programme budget. It covers the period from 1 November 1989 to 31 December 1991.

*E/CN.15/1992/1 and Corr.1.

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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has a mandate to "develop, monitor and review the implementation of the programme on the basis of a system of medium-term planning ..." (paragraph 26(b)). Under item 3 of its provisional agenda, the Commission will thus review the progress achieved by the Secretariat in carrying out its activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with the relevant legislative directives and its obligations as provided for in the biennial programme budgets.

2. The information contained in the present progress report covers the period from 1 November 1989 to 31 December 1991, the last such report having been submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session (E/AC.57/1990/2). It should be read in conjunction with the report by the Secretary-General on the activities of the interregional and regional institutes (E/CN.15/1992/3) and the note by the Secretariat on the proposed revisions to programme 29 of the medium-term plan 1992-1997 (E/CN.15/1992/CRP.1).

3. The attention of the Commission is drawn to other reports submitted by the Secretary-General to legislative bodies in recent years, reflecting the activities of the Secretariat in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and having a direct bearing on review by the Commission of those activities. These reports, which are available to the Commission as background documents, have been listed in the annotations to the provisional agenda (E/CN.15/1992/1).

4. In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1992/202, this report also includes detailed information on the current programme budget and extrabudgetary activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. An attempt has been made to indicate the continuation, in the current biennium 1992-1993, of activities initiated or completed in the preceding biennium 1990-1991, as well as relevant new activities of both a regular budgetary and extrabudgetary nature. For programme budget details, the following documents may be consulted: the programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 1/ and 1992-1993, 2/ and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. 3/

I. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

5. The structure of the present report and the activities described herein conform to the framework outlined in chapter VIII of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, in particular: crime prevention policy in the context of development (subprogramme 9); analysis of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies (subprogramme 10); and guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice (subprogramme 11).

A. Subprogramme 9: Crime prevention policy in the context of development

1. Preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. Pursuant to Council resolution 1987/49 and Assembly resolution 42/59, the Secretariat, during the period under review, finalized the requisite substantive logistical, organizational and other arrangements for the convening of the Eighth Congress, and provided for its servicing. The Secretariat also sought to ensure close involvement of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in its various preparatory activities.*

7. The relevant documentation prepared for consideration by the Congress included five working papers by the Secretariat and 13 reports of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.144/28/Rev.1, annex).

2. Servicing of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

8. In accordance with Council decision 1989/133, the Secretariat prepared 13 reports of the Secretary-General which were submitted for consideration by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session (E/1990/31, annex II).

3. Other reports for legislative bodies

9. Other reports prepared and submitted by the Secretariat to legislative bodies, and the relevant Assembly or Council resolutions upon which they were based, included: report on crime prevention and criminal justice (Council resolution 1989/68) and report on capital punishment (E/1990/38/Rev.1 and Corr.1) (Council resolution 1745 (LIV)), submitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1990; report on the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Assembly resolution 44/72), submitted to the Eighth Congress and, together with the report on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress (A/45/629), to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; report on crime prevention and criminal justice (Council resolution 1990/27), submitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1991; and report on crime prevention and criminal justice (Assembly resolution 45/121), submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, together with the report on the African Institute and other crime prevention institutes (A/46/524). The Secretariat also contributed to a number of other reports and substantive documents prepared by United Nations bodies and organizations, relating in particular to human rights, the rights of children in the administration of justice, drug control and AIDS.

4. Other substantive matters

10. In cooperation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Secretariat organized an Interregional Seminar on Corruption in Government, hosted by the Government of the Netherlands and held at The Hague

*See Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, Nos. 16/17, May 1990.

in December 1989. The Seminar, which made recommendations on preventive, investigative and legal measures against corruption, including proposals for regional and international cooperation, also reviewed the draft manual on practical measures against corruption, submitted to the Eighth Congress (A/CONF.144/8).

11. On the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session, and at the invitation of the Office of International Criminal Justice of the University of Illinois, the Secretariat organized and serviced an expert group meeting on the draft model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property, at Chicago in June 1990. The meeting produced a revised draft of the model treaty that was submitted to the Eighth Congress (A/CONF.144/L.2).

12. An ad-hoc expert group meeting on strategies to deal with transnational crime was convened and serviced by the Secretariat at Smolenice, near Bratislava, in cooperation with the Government of Czechoslovakia, in May 1991. The meeting reviewed recommendations of the Eighth Congress concerning enhanced international cooperation in combating transnational crime, and adopted a set of recommendations aimed at attaining that goal (E/CN.15/1992/4/Add.1).

13. In pursuance of Assembly resolution 45/123, and in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Secretariat organized an International Seminar on Organized Crime Control, at Suzdal, in October 1991. The Seminar recommended a series of measures aimed at the prevention and control of organized crime (E/CN.15/1992/4/Add.2).

14. In pursuance of Assembly resolution 45/108, the Secretariat organized and serviced: the meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Creation of an Effective International Crime and Justice Programme, held at Vienna from 5 to 9 August 1991 (A/CONF.156/2); and the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991 (A/46/703).

5. Technical publications

15. During the period under review, the following technical publications were issued by the Secretariat under subprogramme 9: special double issue of the International Review of Criminal Policy, 4/ on juvenile justice from an international perspective; and Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter (Nos. 16/17 and 18/19), two double issues devoted, respectively, to the results of the Eighth Congress and to United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. A revised version of the manual on practical measures against corruption, submitted to the Eighth Congress, is forthcoming in accordance with Congress resolution 7. 5/

B. Subprogramme 10: Analysis of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies

1. Overview

16. The Secretariat submitted to the Eighth Congress the preliminary results of the Third United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal

Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, covering the period 1980-1986 (A/CONF.144/6). The regional results of the Third Survey, as submitted to the Eighth Congress, were prepared by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in cooperation with the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), 6/ the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 7/ and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations. 8/

17. In implementing the Third Survey, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch cooperated closely with the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, particularly in the direct distribution of a set of questionnaires to national statistical offices. These efforts resulted in the highest number of responses for a survey of this type, with 95 countries providing information of different kinds. A country-by-country summary, containing information from both the Second and Third Surveys, was also submitted to the Eighth Congress (A/CONF.144/CRP.1). In addition, the data were used in a study 9/ prepared by the United Nations Development Programme for the development of an index of human distress, and entered into two computer databases: the global information network on crime and criminal justice;* and the United Nations Bibliographical Information System, operated by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at Headquarters.

18. In pursuance of resolution 10 of the Eighth Congress, 5/ the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in cooperation with the Secretariat, convened a planning meeting on the Development of the United Nations criminal justice information programme. The meeting, held at Rome in June 1991, made detailed proposals for redesigning the Fourth Survey questionnaire, and its recommendations were brought to the attention of the Intergovernmental Working Group at Vienna (A/AC.239/CRP.4) and the Ministerial Meeting in Paris.

19. The planning meeting also considered future United Nations surveys of crime trends, starting with the Fifth Survey, planned for the period 1993-1994. While heretofore these surveys have been quinquennial, the Council, in its resolution 1990/18, recommended that in future they be conducted at two-year and ultimately one-year intervals. In the same resolution, the Council decided that the Committee should review the results of the periodic surveys with a view to including them in regular United Nations technical publications on the state of crime and justice in the world. The Commission may wish to consider the implications of this resolution, as a change in the reporting cycle and preparation of a major report would require increased resources for purposes of data processing, analysis and dissemination, as well as for the training of personnel from developing countries in data collection.

20. As part of the work related to the preparation of the report of the Secretariat on computerization of the administration of criminal justice, submitted to the Eighth Congress (A/CONF.144/14 and Add.1), a Guide to Computerization of Information Systems in Criminal Justice was developed jointly by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, and is to be issued as a sales publication. Most of the work carried out in preparation of the Guide was financed by the Government of Canada and the Statistical Office.

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*Known informally as UNCJIN.

2. Technical publications

21. A technical publication was issued by the Secretariat under subprogramme 10, namely the UNCJIN Crime and Justice Letter (special issue, November 1991), on the cost of criminal justice operations, based on data from three consecutive United Nations Surveys. The Second and Third Surveys of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Stategies have been submitted for printing.

C. Subprogramme 11: Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice

1. Overview

22. The following implementation reports on United Nations instruments were prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to the Eighth Congress:

(a) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The fifth quinquennial report on the implementation of the Rules (A/CONF.144/11), prepared in pursuance of Council resolutions 663 CI (XXIV) and 1984/47, was based on 46 government replies;

(b) Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. The report on the implementation of the Code (E/AC.57/1988/8 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2), prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 1986/10, section IX, was based on the replies of a total of 79 States to two surveys, conducted in 1984-1985 and 1987-1988, updating a previous report presented to the Seventh Congress (A/CONF.121/12);

(c) Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary. The report on the implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (A/CONF.144/19 and Corr.1), prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 1986/10, section V, was based on information from 71 States. Prepared in accordance with the new procedures for the effective implementation of the Principles (Council resolution 1989/60), and paying special attention to the dissemination of the Principles, the report was of special interest to the United Nations human rights programme in its complementary work (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/30 and Add.1 to 4);

(d) Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. The report on the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, "The Beijing Rules" (A/CONF.144/4), was prepared in pursuance of Assembly resolution 40/33 and Council resolution 1989/66, under a separate item on juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and the care and protection of the young. This report, based on information from 50 States and updating the first report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session (E/CN.7/1988/11), was of particular relevance to the complementary work of the United Nations human rights programme (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/124);

(e) Capital punishment. The quinquennial report on capital punishment (E/1990/38/Rev.1 and Corr.1) originally prepared for the Council was submitted to the Congress, together with the report on the implementation of the United Nations safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, based on information from 74 survey respondents (E/AC.57/1988/9 and Corr.1 and 2);

(f) Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. The Secretariat submitted to the Congress the "Guide for practitioners regarding the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power" (A/CONF.144/20), and a report by the Secretary-General on domestic violence (A/CONF.144/17). In accordance with Assembly resolution 45/114, the Secretariat is in the process of developing, in cooperation with the Government of Canada and with the assistance of the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, a guide dealing with domestic violence, which is to be issued as a United Nations technical publication during the biennium 1992-1993. A draft text of the guide, as well as practical strategies for addressing the problem of domestic violence globally, were considered by an Expert Meeting on Domestic Violence, held at the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, at Vancouver, from 22 to 25 March 1992, with the support of the Helsinki Institute and of the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Welfare of Canada.

23. Since the Congress did not have enough time to consider these documents in depth, and, taking into account the new functions of the Commission, proper attention should be given to the review of the valuable information contained in these reports, as well as the appropriate scheduling of future consideration of implementation reports by the Commission (see annex).

2. Implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

24. It should be recalled that the Council, in its resolution 1989/63, invited Governments to adopt United Nations standards and guidelines in their national legislation and practice, and requested the Secretary-General to establish pre-sessional working groups of the Committee. Accordingly, the Secretary-General convened a pre-sessional working group at Vienna in February 1990, prior to the eleventh session of the Committee, which suggested concrete measures for implementation (E/AC.57/1990/WG.2). It should also be recalled that the Council, in its resolution 1990/21, authorized the Committee to continue the practice of convening a pre-sessional working group, and the Chairman of the Committee to designate members of the Committee to assist the latter in the periods between its sessions in the implementation of specific standards. To facilitate consideration by the Commission of its role in the effective implementation of existing and emerging international instruments, standards and norms, the attention of the Commission is drawn to the annex, which outlines mandates and reporting cycles.

25. An international ad hoc group of experts was organized with the support of the Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in cooperation with the Government of Canada and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, at Vienna in October 1991. The report is before the Commission in document E/CN.15/1992/4/Add.4, for its consideration and action.

26. Many of the United Nations instruments on crime prevention and criminal justice have been translated by Member States or other organizations or institutions into local languages, in an effort to disseminate them as widely as possible within the professional community and among the public. For example, most of the standards were recently translated into Estonian and published at Tallinn, through an initiative of Tartu University; the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and

Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials were translated into Polish and published by the Helsinki Federation at Warsaw. The latter document, as well as the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, was included in the 1991 Report of Amnesty International and in several publications of the International Commission of Jurists and of other non-governmental organizations. Also, United Nations juvenile justice instruments have been translated into Portuguese by the Ministry of Justice of Portugal. In addition, they have been widely disseminated in Brazil, with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund.

27. The Hungarian Association of Prosecutors is exploring the possibility of establishing an international association of prosecutors, with a view to creating an effective global organization which, inter alia, would help to translate the provisions of United Nations guidelines into practice.

28. The importance of the protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice was recognized at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Moscow in September and October 1991. The Conference agreed, inter alia, to respect the internationally recognized standards relating to the independence of judges, lawyers and prosecutors, and the impartial operation of the judiciary.*

29. In pursuance of Assembly resolution 45/112, the Secretariat is developing a composite manual of juvenile justice instrumentation: United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice "The Beijing Rules" (Assembly resolution 40/33); United Nations Guidelines on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency "The Riyadh Guidelines" (Assembly resolution 45/112); the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Assembly resolution 45/113); and a set of full commentaries on their provisions. It is envisaged that the manual will be published during the current programme biennium.

30. In pursuance of Assembly resolution 45/115, the Secretariat has initiated work on typologies of the instrumental use of children in criminal activities and the dimensions of this exploitative practice worldwide. The Government of Italy plans to host an international expert group meeting, in May 1992, on the matter, with a view to identifying effective countermeasures.

31. Manuals or handbooks in areas identified by the Eighth Congress are being developed as part of the process designed to promote the observance of human rights in the administration of justice, including such areas as pretrial detention (with the support of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Lawyers' Committee); prison education (in cooperation with the Institute for Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Council for Adult Education); and assessment for the release of prisoners given life sentences (with the assistance of the Friends World Committee for Consultation, Quaker Peace and Service). The latter subject was also discussed at an International Expert Meeting on Dangerous and Long-Term Prisoners, organized at Prague in April 1992 by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, in cooperation with the University of Prague.

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*See "Document of the Moscow meeting on the human dimension of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

32. In pursuance of Assembly resolution 45/110, the Secretariat initiated the preparation of a commentary to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures ("The Tokyo Rules"), under the current budget biennium.

33. On the basis of a document on the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and AIDS in prison, prepared in cooperation with the World Health Organization, and in accordance with resolution 18 of the Eighth Congress, the Secretariat initiated work towards the elaboration of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS, the final text of which, during the current programme budget biennium, will be issued as a technical publication.

34. Steps have also been undertaken to explore the feasibility of elaborating mechanisms and procedures for curtailing victimization, in pursuance of Council resolution 1990/22. Under the aegis of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, established in September 1991, a workshop on the prevention of victimization, conflict resolution and the protection of victims will be held at Oñati, Spain, in May 1992. Assistance is also being extended to support the work of the Centre for Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including relevant inputs for the reports and for a meeting of experts on this subject, convened at Maastricht in March 1992.

3. Technical publications

35. A manual on the effective prevention and investigation of extralegal, arbitrary and summary executions 10/ has been issued as a technical publication by the Secretariat.

36. A revised and extended version of the Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, originally submitted to the Eighth Congress (A/CONF.144/INF.2), has been prepared and published with a view to providing a comprehensive overview of the work accomplished in this area, including the results of the Eighth Congress. 11/ This publication may also assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in evaluating the scope and achievements of the programme and assessing and determining the direction and priorities of its activities in the future.

II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Interregional advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. Background

37. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1979/20, expressed concern about the prevailing trend of criminality in many countries of the world and its impact on the efforts of Member States to promote and sustain a better quality of life, especially in developing countries. The Council recognized the importance of cooperation among Member States and the efforts already made by the international community in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, as well as the need to promote further collaboration in this field at the regional and interregional levels. It further noted the importance of the availability of technical assistance and technical

advisory services, on a regular basis, to requesting Governments. For these reasons the Council requested the Secretary-General to restore and make available, through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the services of interregional and regional advisers in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders to Member States, at their request. The Secretary-General was further requested by the Council to explore new formulas for providing developing countries with technical experts through the United Nations, within the framework of technical cooperation among developing countries.

38. In his report to the General Assembly in 1981 (A/36/442), the Secretary-General announced his intention to establish the post of interregional adviser in crime prevention and criminal justice in response to the relevant resolutions, in order to provide Member States, upon their request, with short-term advisory services in this field. The Assembly, in its resolution 36/21, urged the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme "to increase their level of support to programmes of technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and to encourage technical co-operation among developing countries". In response to this request, the post of Interregional Adviser in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice was established in 1982, and an appointment was made in July of the same year.

2. Terms of reference of the Interregional Adviser

39. Under the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and in collaboration with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Interregional Adviser:

(a) Provides direct advisory services to Governments at their request and collaborates with the regional commissions and interregional and regional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in relation to:

(i) Plans, policies, projects and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in accordance with the economic, social, cultural and political circumstances of the country concerned;

(ii) Practical measures aimed at the reduction of traditional as well as new forms and dimensions of criminality, more effective administration of justice and higher standards of professionalism and fairness;

(iii) Appropriate policies in the context of overall social and economic development planning for coordinated activities between national institutions dealing with crime prevention and criminal justice and other development sectors;

(iv) Action-oriented research and data analysis on the interrelationship between crime and other socio-economic and cultural factors, such as unemployment, migration, urbanization etc.;

(v) Training of personnel in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders;

(b) Assists developing countries in the implementation of United Nations guidelines, principles, codes, standards and norms and in evaluating their impact and effectiveness in all areas of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(c) Assists in the establishment of joint programmes with the interregional, regional and national institutes collaborating closely with the United Nations, in order to enable developing countries to improve their crime prevention and criminal justice operations;

(d) Coordinates activities with the regional advisers providing assistance to Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and promotes inter-agency cooperation, whenever appropriate;

(e) Assists in the elaboration of relevant sections of the UNDP country programmes and of other development plans, assists Governments in preparing projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and explores means of financing them;

(f) Assists in the organization of interregional and regional seminars, conferences, study tours and national programmes in relation to the various components of crime prevention and criminal justice, including law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, corrections and after-care, as well as the appropriate follow-up.

3. Services provided

40. The need for advisory services continued to grow steadily, as evidenced by the increased number of requests received and the number of advisory missions undertaken. During the period under review, the Interregional Adviser visited the following countries: Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Malta, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia and Uganda. Advisory missions were undertaken in a wide range of areas, including those related to the establishment of national councils for crime prevention and criminal justice, in the context of development issues; training in all sectors of crime prevention and criminal justice; juvenile delinquency prevention; alternatives to imprisonment; prevention of urban criminality; and improvements in the capacity of law enforcement agencies, including the judiciary, especially in order to combat various forms of organized criminality. Criminal justice statistics and legal informatics were also prominent in many requests, and specific proposals were formulated to respond to these needs.

41. The implementation of United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice and the promotion of human rights has been the object of training seminars in a number of missions. Missions were undertaken to advise on measures in support of democratic processes, in many cases against the background of serious socio-economic problems, and focusing on ways and means of non-conflict resolution, conciliation, mediation and arbitration.

42. Many requests for advisory services involved legal reform in the context of socio-economic development, and problems of street children, juvenile delinquency and organized crime.

43. Missions were also undertaken to France, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, in order to explore funding possibilities for projects in developing countries.*

44. The lack of resources for backstopping and follow-up activities and of sufficient funding for technical cooperation in this field has posed major impediments to the achievement of greater field impact. Even a modest additional investment could help to translate United Nations policy recommendations into practice. It is hoped that funding agencies and donor Governments will recognize the importance of assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice for sustained development and democratic change, and support the relevant activities. This is a matter deserving priority attention by the Commission.

B. Advisory and related activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and its involvement in United Nations peace-keeping operations

45. The international relevance of crime prevention and criminal justice is becoming evident with the emergence of fresh sources of tension, requiring both "crisis management" and "preventive diplomacy", in various parts of the world. The increasing role of the United Nations in the political arena resulted in requests for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to provide assistance in the democratization process in Cambodia and El Salvador. This type of involvement and contribution to major United Nations operations is likely to increase in the future, in line with the expressed wish of Member States that the programme should have a practical orientation and be involved in problem-solving activities.

46. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch was invited to participate in the Administrative Survey Mission to Cambodia in December 1991, and substantively assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in matters related to the civil police, criminal justice and public administration. Proposals were submitted on the preparation or adaptation of codes of conduct and guidelines that would facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, as well as for the training of local officials and international staff. Following their acceptance, work is expected to start very soon.

47. During the period under review, the Branch was also requested, in cooperation with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to provide technical support for a mission to El Salvador, the purpose of which was to outline the steps needed to create, train, manage and deploy a civil police force in that country. A draft law for such a new force was included among the recommendations of the mission. Not only were those recommendations taken into account in the peace agreement, but UNDP is currently funding a project at an estimated cost of 6 million United States dollars.

48. Following the adoption of Assembly resolutions 45/116, 45/117 and 45/118 on questions of mutual assistance in criminal matters, the Secretariat, at the request of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), assisted

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*See Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, No. 18/19, June 1990.

that Organization, at two consecutive working sessions, in formulating a draft text of a convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters. ECOWAS then convened two meetings of legal experts to examine the draft text at Lagos in March 1992. The experts approved the draft convention for consideration by a meeting of ECOWAS Ministers of Justice, to be held at Banjul, at the invitation of the Government of Gambia. Owing to a shortage of funds, however, the Secretariat was unable to participate in the Lagos meeting or to provide further assistance (involving a review of the legal situation of ECOWAS member States, and the drafting of legal documents). Similarly, the Secretariat was unable to pursue directly related initiatives from other Member States and subregional organizations for the use of United Nations model treaties on mutual assistance in criminal matters as a basis for bilateral or multilateral arrangements, although the support of potential donor countries was sought. The Commission may thus wish to suggest how the necessary action can be taken to respond more effectively to such requests for assistance from Member States.

49. The Branch organized and assisted or participated in a number of training seminars, workshops, meetings and conferences designed to provide technical advisory services, which were financed through extrabudgetary resources and supported by the regular budget.

III. PROGRAMME COORDINATION

A. Overview

50. Programme coordination in itself represents a key substantive area of work and a valuable form of cooperation which can improve the process of consultation, planning and mutual assistance within the United Nations institutional framework, thus avoiding duplication of effort, overlap or disparity of approach.

51. The Commission may wish to consider how current coordination efforts could be further consolidated, integrated and streamlined, with a view to enhancing the operational capacity and overall performance of the programme.

B. Annual joint programme coordination meetings of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

52. Coordination mechanisms have been established and maintained by means of the joint annual coordination meetings, hosted and financed by the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre at Riyadh. This established practice has permitted, inter alia, the achievement of a certain degree of alignment of programme activities, within the framework of the United Nations programme budget and medium-term plan. The meetings have served to strengthen collaborative arrangements at the regional and interregional levels, and fostered a cross-fertilization of ideas that will help to improve ongoing and future working methods. However, the extrabudgetary nature of these meetings, coupled with the voluntary contributions often earmarked for specific activities to be carried out by the institutes, has hampered coordinated action.

C. United Nations network of Government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control

53. The Secretariat coordinates the system, established by the Assembly in the annex to its resolution 415 (V), of national correspondents appointed by

Governments to cooperate in all matters relating to crime prevention and control. The network has grown over the years, and there are currently over 300 government-appointed national correspondents in 135 countries.

54. The Council, in its resolution 1989/58, recognized the important role of national correspondents, their valuable contribution and the work they had accomplished in the promotion and implementation of the United Nations programme of work in the field of crime prevention and control. It also recognized the role that the network had played in achieving a consensus and promoting cooperation, at the regional, interregional and international levels, on questions of criminal policy, and requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to strengthen the functional capacity of the network by carrying out a number of specific activities.*

55. In pursuance of Eighth Congress resolution 5 on the consolidation of the role of national correspondents, 5/ and as follow-up to the recommendations of the Second General Meeting of National Correspondents, held during the Congress, the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations organized the First European Seminar for National Correspondents at Helsinki in December 1990. It was attended by national correspondents from over 20 countries and adopted a set of draft guidelines on the role and functions of national correspondents, in an effort to maximize their contribution to and support of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. These draft guidelines have been forwarded to national correspondents in other regions for their comments. Should the Commission wish to provide further input into this important component, particularly in compliance with paragraphs 39 and 40 of the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,** a revised version of such draft guidelines would be submitted at its next session.

56. The Secretariat has been regularly sending information circulars to the network, highlighting United Nations developments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as copies of relevant United Nations documents and reports.

D. Cooperation with other United Nations activities

57. In an effort to give more practical effect to related areas of work, close working relations and a continuous process of consultation have been maintained in particular with programmes of technical cooperation among developing countries, the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the human rights programme.

58. Collaborative projects were carried out with the Drug Control Programme, including: the establishment of courts dealing with substance abuse in Bolivia; the strengthening of law enforcement and mutual assistance in criminal matters in the Caribbean region; a seminar for Latin American judges and prosecutors, held at Rome in 1991; and an African workshop on the implementation of existing drug control conventions, held in Zambia in 1991.

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*In this connection, see E/AC.57/1990/4.

**See Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

59. The Branch continued to be consulted and to contribute to related programmes of the Organization, including those concerning human rights, the rights of children, the advancement of women, the International Year of the Family, and the Global Programme on AIDS. Collaborative initiatives continued to be undertaken under the United Nations Human Rights Advisory Programme, for example, through participation in the third inter-agency meeting on advisory services in the field of human rights, held at Geneva in April 1991, as well as in training courses and seminars on human rights and the administration of justice, including those held in 1991 in Malta and at Brasilia, Cairo and San Remo, and in 1992 at San Remo.

60. In accordance with the relevant resolutions concerning human rights in the administration of justice, and with special emphasis on the follow-up to the Eighth Congress, regular consultations were held with the human rights programme, during the period under review, on the implementation of standards and norms, and in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993. In this connection, the attention of the Commission is drawn to Assembly resolution 45/166, which recognized the significant work accomplished in the area of administration of justice and human rights under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Most recently, the Commission on Human rights, in its resolution 1992/31, invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its first session, "to explore ways and means of cooperating with the human rights programme in the field of the administration of justice, with special emphasis on the effective implementation of norms and standards".

E. Cooperation with scientific and professional organizations

61. Concrete steps were taken to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation with the professional and scientific community, in pursuance of the relevant Assembly and Council resolutions.

62. The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, established at Milan in collaboration with the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, and whose activities are supported by a contribution from the Government of Italy, is composed of major non-governmental organizations and eminent scholars who advise on matters of international criminal policy. Its first session, held at Milan in September 1991, was attended by over 70 participants from non-governmental organizations and the scientific community. Between sessions, resource groups established by the Advisory Council deal with various initiatives, including the convocation of expert meetings on priority subjects relating to the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and the sponsorship of pilot projects.

63. The Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice remains actively involved in the work of the Secretariat in New York and at Vienna, and, to the extent possible, the Secretariat continues to provide advice on the nature of their contributions.

64. The World Criminal Justice Library Network, coordinated by the School of Criminal Justice of Rutgers University, was created as a result of a conference of professional librarians and criminologists, held in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, at Newark, New Jersey, in April 1991. By pooling information, facilities and services in a cost-effective way, the Library Network, working closely with the United Nations through its global, information network on crime and criminal justice, aims at

making scientific and academic literature accessible to criminal justice professionals throughout the world. The Library Network is in the process, inter alia, of creating a list of criminal justice periodicals and developing plans for the sharing of bibliographical material internationally.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

65. The nature of the criminological work of the Secretariat is highly technical and complex, constituting a specialized discipline in itself. The United Nations, having assumed the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission by virtue of General Assembly resolution 415 (V), has consistently been in the forefront of criminal policy matters from its inception.

66. In the conduct of its work, the Secretariat consults a wide constituency of experts, scholars, practitioners, policy and decision makers, scientific and professional organizations, and national, regional and international agencies, draws upon state-of-the-art research findings, and takes into account interdisciplinary experiences that reveal what does and does not work.

67. As the traditional role of the criminal justice system is to prevent crime and victimization, maintain security and respect for the rule of law, foster justice and safeguard individual rights, a formidable task confronts the Organization in seeking to promote international cooperation in this field, by assisting Member States in meeting the challenge of progressive reform, in the light of current geopolitical transformations and socio-economic and cultural conditions.

68. Major attention should be given to the implementation of long-standing mandates, to follow-up measures and the further expansion of effort in substantive programme areas in which significant progress has already been achieved, and to ensure compliance with more recent mandates that focus on new areas of activity. However, the nature and level of resources available at present are not commensurate with the types and extent of the mandated work, a situation that could result in diminished opportunity for service delivery.

69. A viable crime prevention and criminal justice programme should permit United Nations policy to be more easily translated and applied, with a more tangible effect, in law, procedure and practice, and to have the desirable impact on justice systems worldwide. Closer involvement of, and greater feedback from and dialogue with, Governments need to be pursued, in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/152.

70. As a number of major outputs produced during the 1988-1989 and 1990-1991 bienniums could not be financed from the United Nations regular budget, the Secretariat had to rely heavily on contributions in kind, including Government initiatives, the input of individual experts, criminal justice practitioners, United Nations institutes and various cooperating institutions. However, for all activities carried out on an extrabudgetary basis, considerable additional work had to be undertaken, not only in seeking and securing funding, but also in performing a number of new tasks. Even in cases where the Secretariat relies on the initiative and financing of a donor to cover such items as travel costs and accommodation for the annual programme coordination meetings, a great deal of extra work is required, including planning, organization, backstopping, coordination, servicing and follow-up, the preparation of documentation and the drafting of reports.

71. Moreover, numerous documents submitted by the Secretariat to legislative bodies, although not foreseen in the preparation of programme budgets, and therefore, not specified at all, must usually be prepared on a wholely extra-budgetary basis. For example, in respect of the preparation, under subprogramme 9, of documentation for the Eighth Congress, the attention of the Commission is drawn to the fact that the substantive issues addressed in the documentation were fairly complicated and required cross-regional input and analysis, supported by considerable outside assistance and contributions in kind, such as meetings and consultations which were requested and obtained from experts and government agencies.

72. During the period under review, delivery of most of the outputs under subprogramme 10 was made possible through extrabudgetary contributions, for example, through the coordination of the global information network on crime and criminal justice by the School of Criminal Justice of the State University of New York at Albany, with the support of the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the United States Department of Justice, particularly for the operation of the network and the issuance of the UNCJIN Crime and Justice Letter. The network continues to operate on an extrabudgetary basis and may cease to function in 1993, at the expiration of the grant. The Commission may wish to review this situation and suggest ways of maintaining the network in view of its acknowledged importance. Similar considerations apply to the analysis of the Third Survey of Crime Trends, which was made possible thanks to the generous contributions of many parties, especially the Government of the United Kingdom.

73. Implementation of Assembly resolution 45/109 on the computerization of criminal justice administration involves the extension of computerization to developing countries. Specific work in this field has been carried out with the support of UNDP, the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and the Government of Canada, for projects in Cuba, Nigeria and Poland. Other extrabudgetary outputs, aimed at the improved collection and dissemination of crime-related information on subjects such as criminal justice training and education, crime prevention measures, national correspondents, and judicial sentences in cases involving organized crime, are being pursued. The resources available to implement the surveys on crime trends and crime prevention strategies continue to be scanty.

74. There are extremely limited resources for the exercise of advisory, monitoring, backstopping and coordination functions in respect of the work and activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network and of the government-appointed national correspondents. This limits the scope for effective action and sharply contrasts with the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action, which highlight the need for a more effective, practical programme with an enlarged clearing-house function.

75. Although action taken by the Secretariat, under subprogramme 11, to assist Member States in the implementation of United Nations norms and standards relied almost entirely on extrabudgetary support, the level of such support did not allow a full response to requests from Member States.

76. In the case of prison overcrowding, the Secretariat has undertaken work on the preparation of a draft manual, but publication is in jeopardy, since no donor has been found and funds are seriously inadequate. While the two planned manuals on domestic violence and on prevention and prosecution of computer

crime are being developed with the support of the Government of Canada, they are intended for publication by the United Nations despite its shortage of funds. Another publication, the manual on criminal justice education, although included in the current work programme, is being prepared with the assistance of outside experts.

77. As experience indicates, many of the activities listed in the current programme budget can only be carried out if Member States provide a minimum of extrabudgetary support, especially for the promotion and implementation of technical cooperation activities and for the issuance of new technical publications on which work has been undertaken, as well as their wide dissemination.

78. A number of countries have supported the programme through the secondment of Junior Professional Officers (Germany, Italy and Japan). Other Governments have cooperated with the Secretariat through ad hoc assignments of their nationals (Netherlands and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and other forms of assistance on specific projects. Similar support has also been provided by non-governmental organizations. For example, the Friends World Committee for Consultation financed a one-year internship of a junior expert to work on questions related to life imprisonment, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science donated $12,000 for the printing of the Manual on Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions. 10/

79. If a new crime prevention and criminal justice programme - more responsive to the needs of Member States, more practical in orientation, and more internationalized in focus - is to become fully operational, in accordance with the express wishes and aims of Member States as reflected in Assembly resolution 46/152 and various other legislative pronouncements, then the question of overall resources required by and available to the programme needs to be addressed by the Commission. This would entail the identification of appropriate ways and means of enabling the Secretariat fully to discharge its functions, which now also include the regular annual servicing of the Commission, and fulfil its enhanced responsibilities vis-à-vis Member States and the international criminal justice community.

80. Overall programme performance would be greatly enhanced by providing the necessary support in a number of key areas, on which the guidance of the Commission is sought, in accordance with its programme review and priority-setting exercise, especially in respect of:

(a) Clearing-house functions involving the preparation, dissemination and sharing of information of interest to both professionals and the general public; cross-sectoral personnel training that would develop and upgrade professional skills and technical capabilities, enhancing the capacity of national systems to combat crime through mutual collaboration; establishment of a sound information base, including statistical data, research results and academic and scientific literature, to permit the evaluation of programmes, measures and strategies, and the identification of viable policy options to assist Member States in their search for effective solutions to their crime problems;

(b) Coordination of activities, within and outside the system, relating to crime prevention and criminal justice, including external relations;

(c) Provision and backstopping of advisory services and related field activities addressing the pressing needs of Member States, including the formulation, implementation and monitoring of technical assistance programmes;

(d) Execution of model and pilot projects designed to advance effective strategy-building at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

(e) Fund-raising activities to support technical cooperation and projects designed to translate into practical action and develop new United Nations policy perspectives, programmes and strategies.

81. The attention of the Commission is drawn, in this respect, to paragraph 44 of the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action annexed to Assembly resolution 46/152, which states that "the programme shall be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations. Funds allocated for technical assistance may be supplemented by direct voluntary contributions from Member States and interested funding agencies. Member States are encouraged to make contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, to be renamed the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. They are also encouraged to contribute in kind for the operational activities of the programme, particularly by seconding staff, organizing training courses and seminars, and providing the requisite equipment and services".

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-forth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

4/ International Review of Criminal Policy (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.IV.3), Nos. 39 and 40.

5/ Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C.

6/ Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Australian Institute of Criminology, Crime and Justice in Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, 1990).

7/ Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, "Tercer estudio de las Naciones Unidas sobre tendencias delictivas, funcionamiento de sistemas de justicia penal y estrategias de prevención del delito" (San José, 1990).

8/ Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, Criminal Justice Systems in Europe and North America, Publication Series No. 17 (Helsinki, 1990).

9/ United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 1991 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1991).

10/ Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.1).

11/ Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1).

12/ Eighth United Nations Congress ..., sect. B.

Annex

OVERVIEW OF REPORTING CYCLES INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS

A. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and procedures for their effective implementation
Mandates: General Assembly resolutions 2858 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3144 B (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 3218 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 663 CI (XXIV) of 31 July 1957, 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 and 1984/47 of 25 May 1984.
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
Last report submitted: 1990 (A/CONF.144/11). Next report due: 1995.

B. Capital punishment
Mandates: Assembly resolution 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and Council resolution 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973.
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
Last report submitted: 1990 (E/1990/38/Rev.1 and Corr.1). Next report due: 1995.
In future, the report on the question of capital punishment will also cover the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, in accordance with Council resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989.

C. Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and guidelines for its effective implementation
Mandates: Assembly resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979 and Council resolutions 1986/10, section IX, of 21 May 1986, and 1989/61 of 24 May 1989.
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
Last report submitted: 1988 (E/AC.57/1988/8 and Add.1/Rev.1). Next report due: 1993.

D. Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
Mandates: Council resolutions 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, 1986/10, section X, of 21 May 1986, and 1989/64 of 24 May 1989.
Last report submitted: 1988 (E/AC.57/1988/9 and Corr.1 and 2).
Subsequent reports to be included in the quinquennial reports on the question of capital punishment (see B above).

E. Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order
Mandate: Assembly resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985.

F. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules")
Mandate: Assembly resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985.
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
Last report submitted: 1990 E/AC.57/1988/11, with updated version in 1990 (A/CONF.144/4). Next report due: 1993.

G. Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and procedures for their effective implementation
Mandates: Council resolution 1986/10, section V, of 21 May 1986, and 1989/60 of 24 May 1989.
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
Last report submitted: 1990 (A/CONF.144/19 and Corr.1). Next report due: 1995.

H. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
Mandates: Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985 and Council resolutions 1986/10, section III, of 21 May 1986, and 1989/57 of 24 May 1989.
The Secretary-General is requested to invite Member States to report periodically to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration. Last report submitted: 1990 (E/AC.57/1990/3).

I. Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners
Mandate: Assembly resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985.
Reporting cycle: "regularly".
No report has yet been submitted.

J. United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies
Mandates: Assembly resolutions 35/171 of 15 December 1980 and 40/32 of 29 November 1985; Council resolutions 1986/12 of 21 May 1986 and 1990/18 of 24 May 1990; and resolution 10 of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. a/
Reporting cycle: quinquennial/biennial.
Last report submitted: 1990 (A/CONF.144/6). Next report due: 1995.

K. Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions
Mandate: Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989.
The Council requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep the implementation of the Principles under constant review.

L. Model Treaty on Extradition
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/116 of 14 December 1990.
The Assembly requested the Committee to review periodically the progress attained in this field.

M. Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/117 of 14 December 1990.
The Assembly requested the Committee to review periodically the progress attained in this field.

N. Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/118 of 14 December 1990.
The Assembly requested the Committee to review periodically the progress attained in this field.

O. Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/119 of 14 December 1990.
The Assembly requested the Committee to review periodically the progress attained in this field.

P. Model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property
Mandate: Instrument adopted by the Eighth Congress. b/
Reporting cycle: "periodically".

Q. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures ("The Tokyo Rules")
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/110 of 14 December 1990.
Reporting cycle: quinquennial. First report due: 1994.

R. Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/111 of 14 December 1990. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the Principles to the attention of Member States.

S. United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency ("The Riyadh Guidelines")
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/112 of 14 December 1990.
Reporting cycle: "regularly". The Assembly recommended that the Committee request the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to review the progress made in the promotion and application of the Guidelines.

T. United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty
Mandate: Assembly resolution 45/113 of 14 December 1990.
Reporting cycle: "regularly". The Assembly requested the Ninth Congress to review the progress made on the promotion and application of the Rules.

U. Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
Mandate: Instrument adopted by the Eighth Congress. b/
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
First report due: 1992.

V. Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers
Mandate: Instrument adopted by the Eighth Congress. b/
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
First report due: 1992.

W. Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors
Mandate: Eighth Congress resolution 26. a/
Reporting cycle: quinquennial.
First report due: 1993.

Notes

a/ Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C.

b/ Eighth United Nations Congress ..., sect. B.